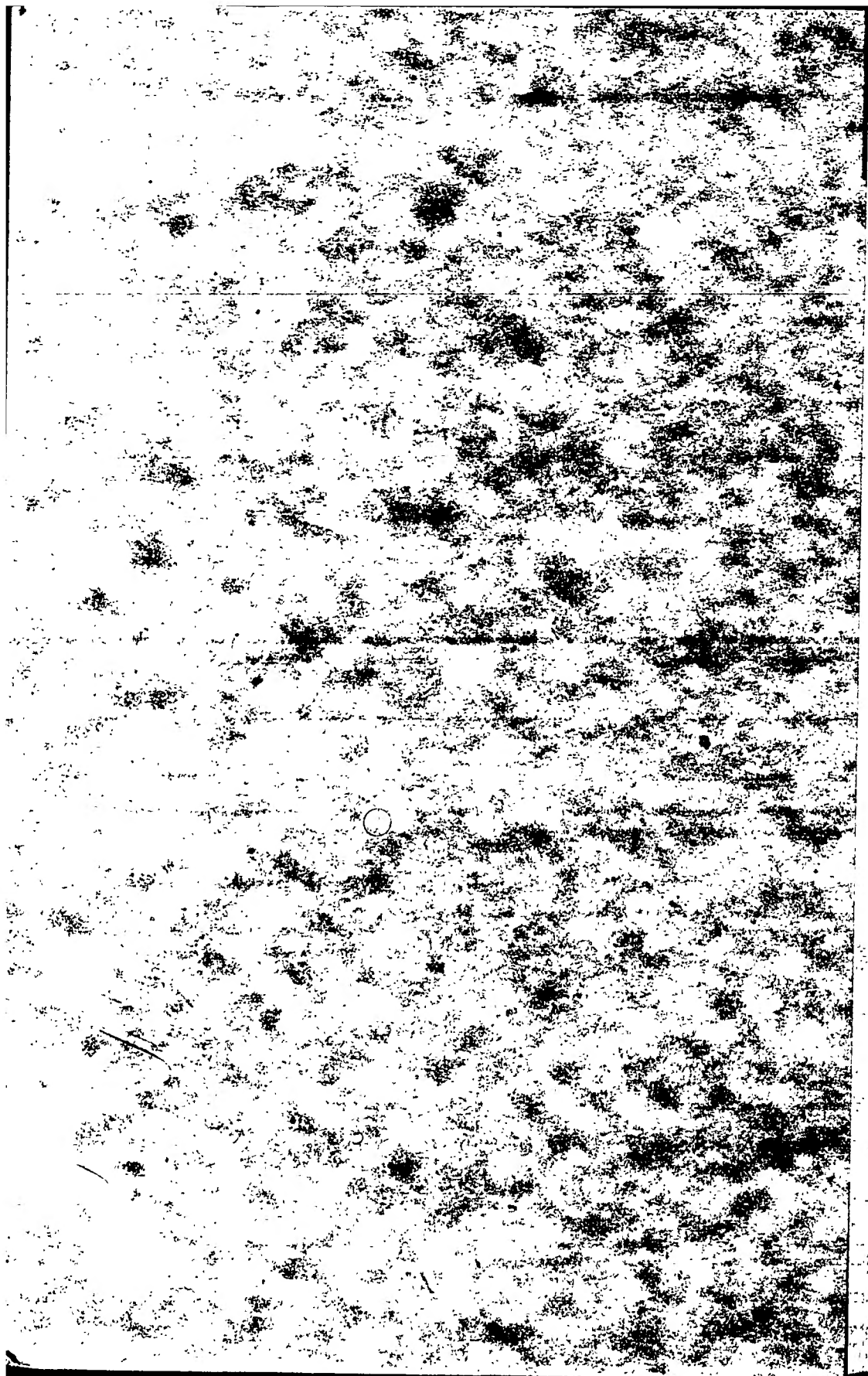


Progress & Opportunities Regina

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THE PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF REGINA



• PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITY •

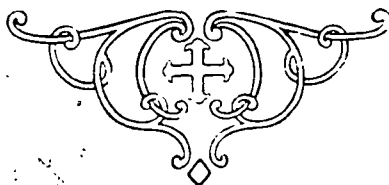
COMMERCIAL SOUVENIR

Published by

The Greater Regina Club, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

:: FACTS AND :: OPPORTUNITIES

IN
REGINA AND SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA

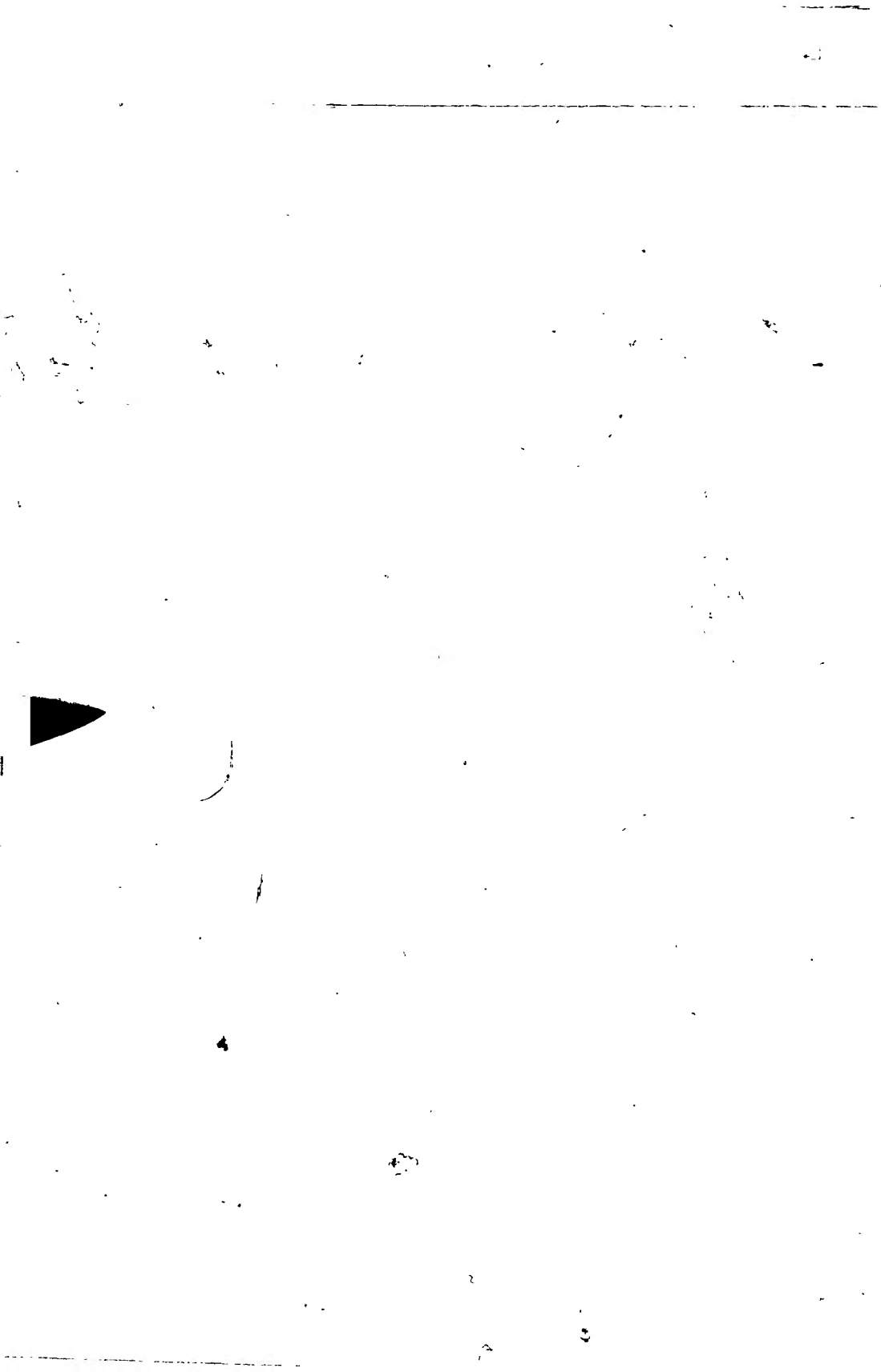


By T. W. SHEFFIELD, A.M. Ins.
E.E., A. M. I. Mech. E. Industrial
Commissioner



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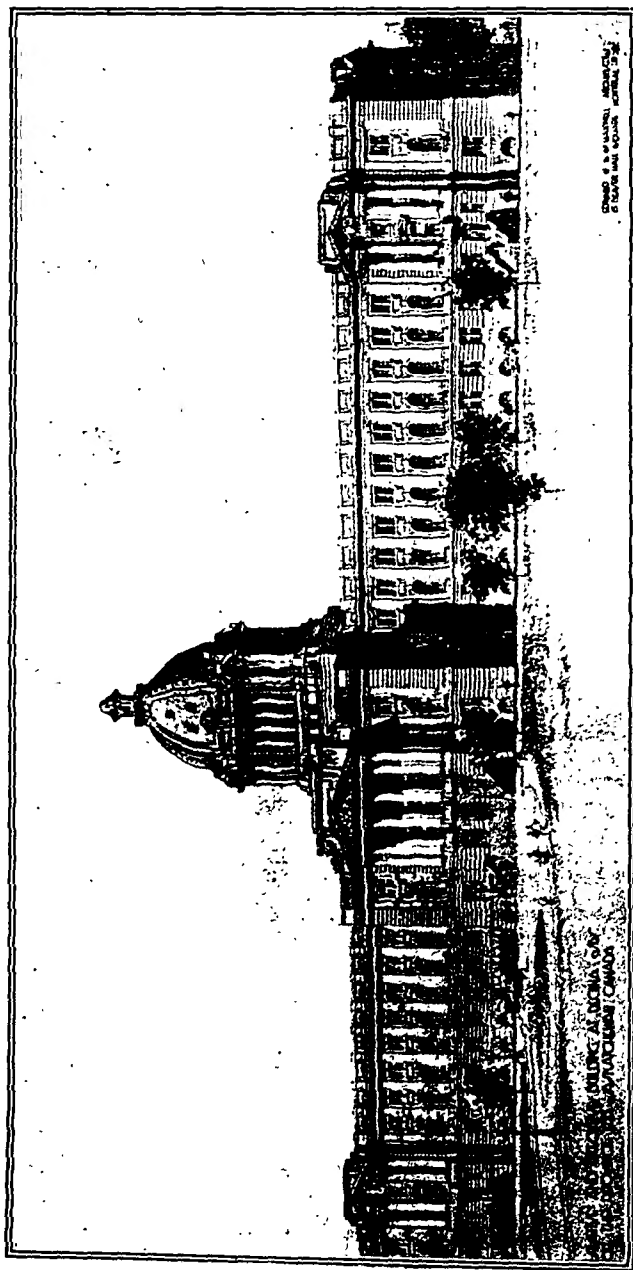
Foreword



CANADA greets the nations of the World with an open hand, freedom and liberty. Latest born in the sisterhood of nations, she stands pledged---not to the conquests of force, but to the principles of peace. Her vast lands are opened to all the world and those equipped for work are welcome. Her great wealth of opportunity is for those who, by honest labor build up their own fortunes and consequently the wealth of the nation.

In standing for peace Canada reveals her strength, the fighting power being latent in her great and lusty Provinces. Canada is to-day a nation within the world's greatest Empire and a neighbor of the world's greatest Free Republic, taking its people in her mighty arms in a common union of friendship as an example to the whole world.

In this manner the West is doing its share in building up the nation of Canada with a joyous spirit of pride in its lusty, youthful strength. In a little over a decade the Canadian West has emerged triumphant from the struggles of pioneerdom into three full-fledged Provinces of Canada and the Empire, and of these the greatest in point of development and of natural resources is Saskatchewan. Its capital is the City of Regina, her citizens---Canadian, British, and American---having firm confidence in her present prosperity, industrial and social progress.



NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED AT A COST OF \$2,500,000.

REGINA

The Capital of Saskatchewan, Canada Its Commercial Present and Future

To the Industrial and Financial World of Great Britain,
Canada, and the United States of America

REGINA has had Progress equalled by few cities in Canada. Its growth in population and prosperity has been phenomenal. Its Transportation Facilities make it the Great Distributing Centre of the Canadian West.

A progressive revolution is quietly taking place in Canada. So quiet is its active march to its predestined goal that many of the older countries are unaware of the wonderful work it is doing in the creation of the mightiest institutions of the race in this twentieth century of modern progress. The sturdy races of other climes are now possessing the land and the rich fields of Saskatchewan, building up the richest Province in the history of the World.

With all this, science, agriculture, industry, invention and social advancement are tending to make Canada the mightiest link of the British Empire. It is only within comparatively recent years that Canada has evolved into a manufacturing country, as before that its agricultural development had attracted the greatest attention. Within more recent years, a striking tendency has been manifest for manufacturing to follow up settlement in the rapidly developing Provinces of the Canadian West.

REGINA has grown as the Province has grown, and in the future must grow in like manner. Its future greatness is assured. A little over a quarter of a century ago, it had its beginning in a town of tents and began thus even before the advent of the railway. For a time, it was known abroad chiefly because it was the headquarters of the world-renowned Royal North-West Mounted Police. In 1910 it is a modern, well appointed, solid commercial city, its citizens, Canadian, British and American, having firm confidence in its present and future prosperity and industrial progress.

The eyes of the world are upon the West, half-conscious, yet marvelling at the unbounded wealth being taken from the rich, black land of its fertile prairies. The agricultural wealth of Saskatchewan lays the most solid foundation for its future growth. In 1909 the occupied and cultivated lands of Saskatchewan yielded wealth in cereal produce alone to the value of \$150,000,000.00, and only about one-tenth of the land of the Province is under cultivation.

REGINA is at the centre of this rich land and offers unlimited opportunities for industrial development to the commercial and financial countries of the world.

REGINA

The Distributing Centre of the West

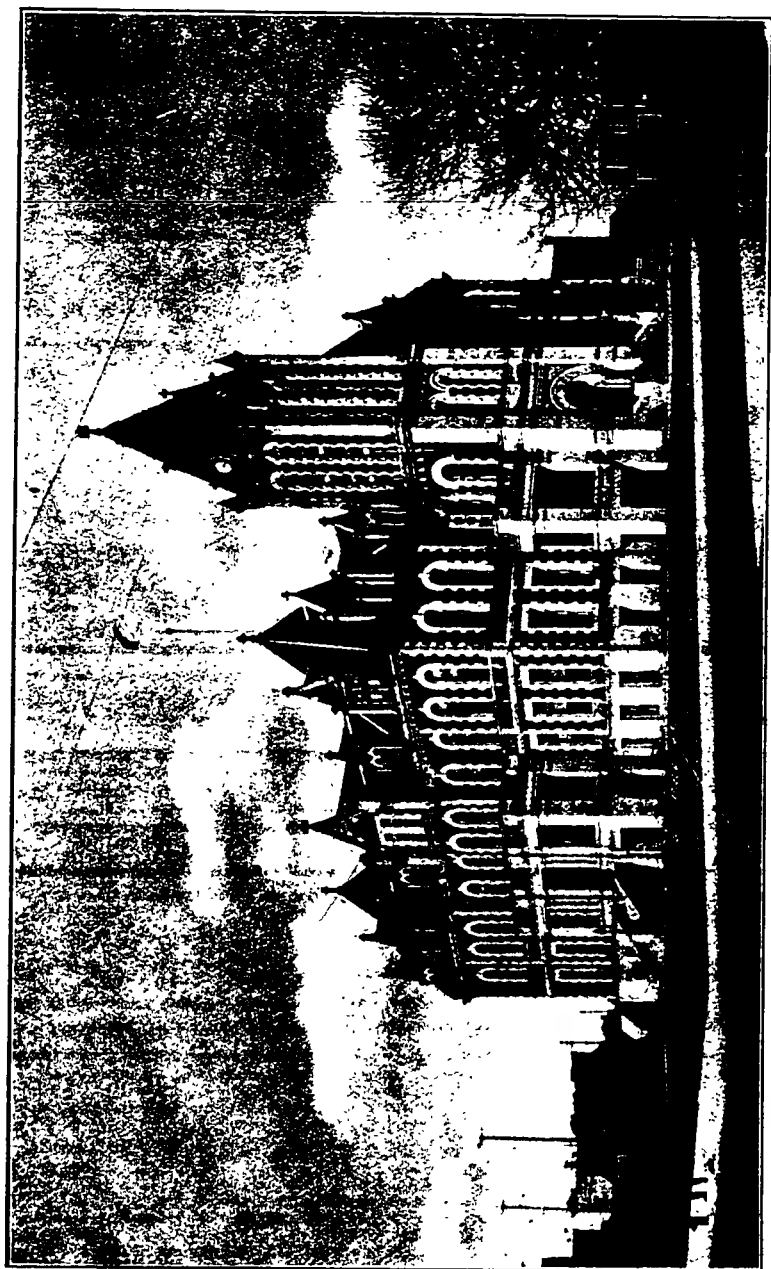
The extensive railway facilities which **REGINA** possesses undoubtedly place the city in the premier position as a distributing centre. Situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is also the terminus of the Regina and Arcola line, an alternative route southeast to Manitoba points. **REGINA** is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway's southern main line from Winnipeg and Brandon; and also of the Canadian Northern Railway's Prince Albert line. The line to connect **REGINA** with the Canadian Pacific Railway's Pheasant Hills branch is now under construction and will be completed early this year. The same company have also surveyed a line south to connect with their Weyburn-Stoughton line at Griffin. The Grand Trunk Pacific are now building their line from Yorkton to **REGINA**, and will have it completed at an early date; this will be continued in a southeasterly direction to the International Boundary at a point at or near North Portal. Construction work on this line is in progress. Other lines that are contemplated are the Canadian Pacific Railway's Regina, Saskatoon and North Saskatchewan line to Prince Albert, the Canadian Northern Railway's line northwesterly to Edmonton, and a second line north to connect with their main line and further northward, and the Grand Trunk Pacific's Regina-Brandon southern main line; the Grand Trunk Pacific westward to Edmonton, connecting with the main line at that point, thence to the Pacific Coast. There is no doubt but that the Grand Trunk Pacific line westward united with the line from **REGINA** to North Portal, where it connects with the Great Northern Railway system, will be at an early date

the main artery for traffic between the Eastern American centres and the Japan trade, **REGINA** being so situated geographically that it must become the distributing centre for the Canadian West. Many passenger trains daily now arrive or depart from the city, making it easily accessible from all points. That this is generally recognized is proved by the fact that 425 Commercial Travellers' Certificates were issued at Regina for 1910 by the Secretary of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association. These travellers make Regina their home, working from here to all parts of the Province, grasping the opportunity for commercial development made possible by the extension of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways—these highways of commerce, together with eight branch lines, totalling 3,442 miles **FEEDING AND SUPPLYING 110 TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF THE CITY, THE MAIN LINES AND BRANCHES SUPPLYING A POPULATION OF 400,000.**

The total capital expended together with that being spent during 1911 by the different railway systems on these main and branch lines will from a conservative estimate exceed \$50,000,000.00.



BREAKING VIRGIN PRAIRIE NEAR REGINA.



CITY HALL, REGINA

Regina's Shipping Territory

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS

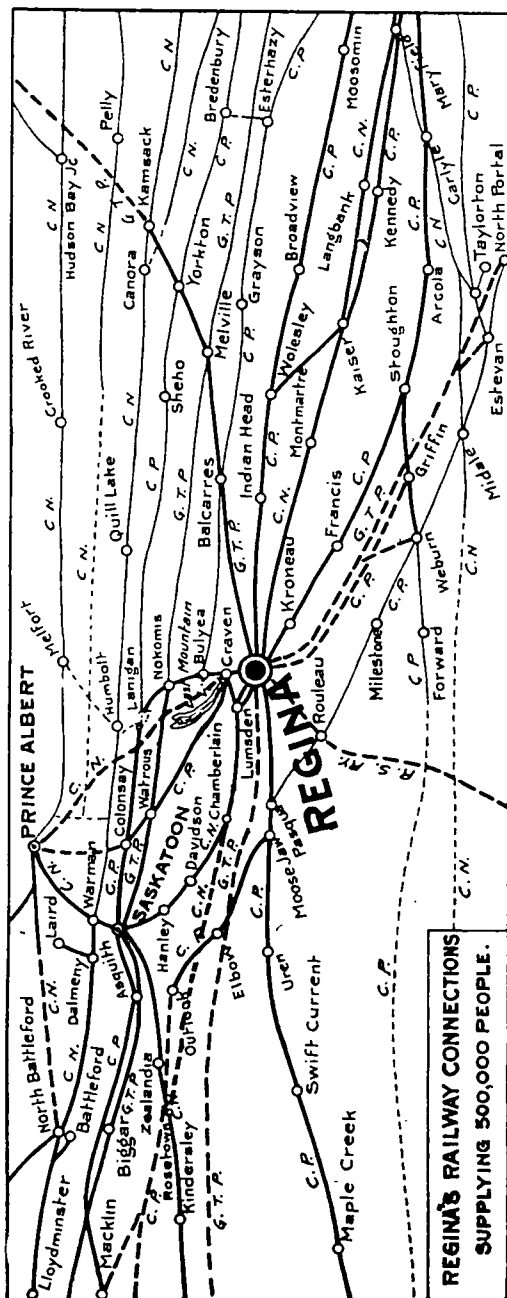
C.P.R. main line east to Broadview.
C.P.R. main line west to Medicine Hat.
C.P.R. Arcola line to Arcola.
C.P.R. Soo line to Macoun.
C.P.R. Outlook line to Outlook.
C.P.R. Wolseley-Reston line to Fairlight.
C.P.R. Kirkella to Elstow.
C.N.R. Brandon line to Kipling.
C.N.R. Prince Albert line to Dundurn.
G.T.P. Yorkton and Melville to Regina, in course of construction. Steel laid to Balcarres; will be completed this year.
G.T.P. is now building southeast one hundred miles, Regina to Portal.

With these established advantages over other Western cities as an industrial and distributing centre, and being alive to the fact that these commercial facilities should be made known to the world in a businesslike and systematic manner, **REGINA'S** public-spirited citizens invested their own capital, laying out the city under the most modern methods of sanitation, industrial and social progress, by which wise policy the city can and does offer facilities for the manufacturer and capitalist which will compare most favorably with any other city in the Dominion. This is forcibly borne out by one of the many letters received from manufacturers as follows:—

T. W. Sheffield, Commissioner, Regina:

"In answer to yours of June 17th, would say that our object in selecting Regina as a distributing centre is first, its locality, as it appears to us to be the most centrally located and when the proposed branch lines of railway are completed, it will be a desirable distributing point for Saskatchewan. We consider Saskatoon almost equal, but we favor **REGINA**, as it is on the direct line from here to Calgary, where we have already established a branch, so it would be more convenient to us to distribute from one house to the other by being on the direct line." Signed, B. F. Ackerman, Son & Co., Peterborough Ont.

Transportation Facilities



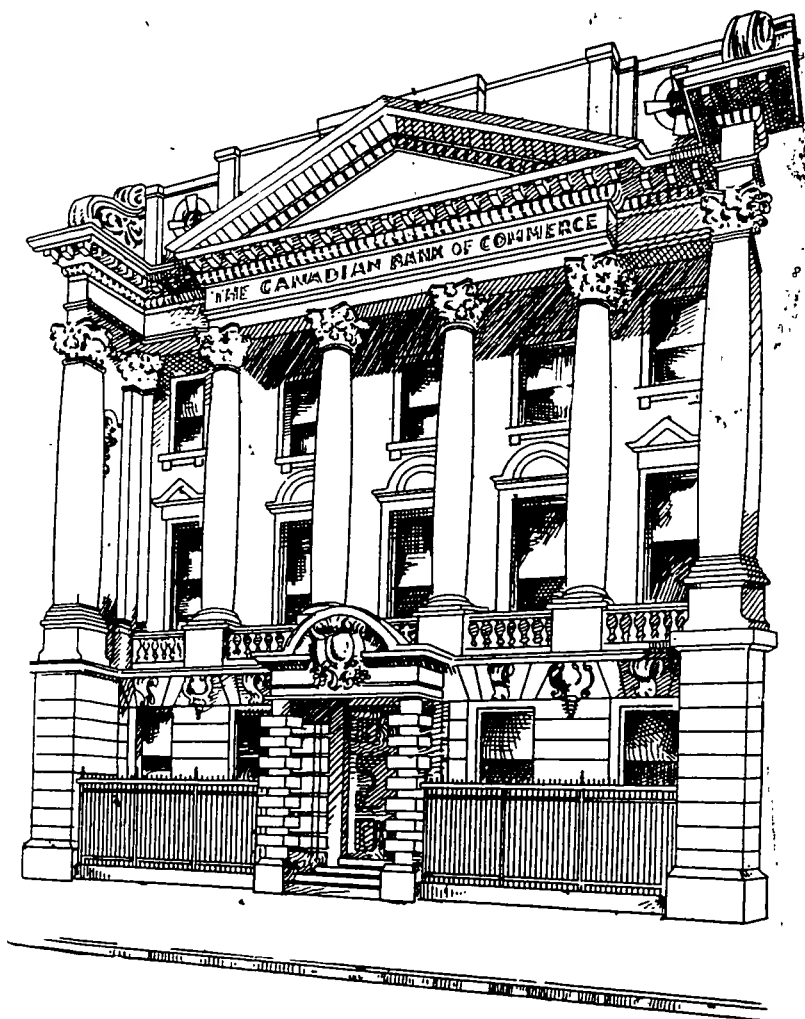
Railway Connections of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. Supplying 100 Towns and Villages within 100 Miles of Regina.

Manufacturing Opportunities

From the foregoing review, based on the solid foundation of facts, it will be readily admitted **REGINA** has something for the manufacturer in the matter of location that no other city in the Province of Saskatchewan can offer. It is the place into which raw materials can be most cheaply shipped. It is the place out of which the finished product can be most quickly and economically forwarded to every market in the Canadian West. These are facts which cannot be overlooked by the capitalists, manufacturers and wise business men, anxious to secure their share of the unbounded possibilities and unlimited opportunities for solid commercial enterprise the Western markets offer at this stage of their established prosperity.

The latter statement is verified by the fact that twenty-five firms alone are doing business to the extent of over \$9,000,000.00 per year,—the banks sharing an ever-increasing business from the influx of settlers into **REGINA** and the surrounding district.

The Regina Clearing House was established October 1st, 1909. The local clearings for the first year ending Sept. 30th, 1910, was \$47,700,672.69; clearing for first week of second year ending October 6, 1910, \$1,159,976.00. There are ten established banks in the city including the Bank of Montreal, the Union Bank of Canada, the Imperial Bank, the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Ottawa, the Dominion Bank, the Royal Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Traders' Bank, and the Northern Crown Bank. The illustration given is typical of the beautiful bank buildings of Regina.



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
which when completed will be amongst the finest buildings in the city.

Industrial Opportunities

The extensive railway facilities **REGINA** possesses have naturally helped considerably in the progress of the city's distributing trade. To meet the ever-increasing demands of the population of Saskatchewan, several hundred miles of branch lines are to be added this year to **REGINA'S** railway connections, bringing other well developed sections into direct communication with the city. The present and future demands call for the establishment of the following industries:—

FELT HAT FACTORY.	IRON FENCING.
SHIRT AND COLLAR FACTORY.	BUGGY AND WAGON FACTORY.
STRAW HAT FACTORY.	PAPER BOX FACTORY.
OIL LAMP FACTORY.	BISCUIT AND CANDY FACTORY.
MOTOR CAR FACTORY.	KNITTING MILL.
FURNITURE FACTORY.	LINSEED OIL MILL.
CLOCK FACTORY.	BINDER TWINE FACTORY.
PHOTO ENGRAVING PLANT.	GASOLINE ENGINES.
WHOLESALE PAINT AND GLASS	BRANCH HOUSES, AND
FACTORY.	EVERY CLASS OF TRADE.
MATCH FACTORY.	

Thousands of tons of flax straw containing valuable fibre are annually burned by the farmers, which might be utilized in many ways, and will no doubt be a great boom to modern invention using this raw material.

It is estimated from the Government Blue Books that binder twine to the value of \$550,000.00 is imported annually from Great Britain and the United States which proves conclusively the splendid opportunity there is for establishing such a factory in **REGINA**.

Model Spur Track System to Industrial Sites and Branch Houses

REGINA'S premier position as a distributing centre is assured by her vast system of main and branch railways. In connection with these, the city owns and controls the whole of the industrial sections adjoining the main railway lines, which is laid out on the most modern plan of spur tracks, each site being served by three tracks, one for loading or discharging and one connecting with main lines with suitable switch arrangements to minimize any delay in handling freight cars to the lots laid out. The city sells these at \$200.00 per lot having a frontage of twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and \$400.00 per lot with a frontage of fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The annual spur track rental on a warehouse site of two twenty-five feet lots is \$8.50.

It will be readily conceded from the foregoing that **REGINA** is destined to play an important part in the development of the Dominion and the Empire. It is pre-eminently situated as the distributing centre of the Province, the extensive railway facilities possessed by **REGINA** being the foundation of her natural progress and prosperity.

Official Facts and Progressive Figures of Regina The Capital of Saskatchewan

FROM TENT TO CITY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PROGRESS

POPULATION OF REGINA

1905	1910
5,000	17,000

BUILDING PERMITS OVER THE \$2,000,000.00 MARK

Building permits for nine months of the present year total \$2,032,448.00, an increase of \$1,392,614.00 over the same period last year. New buildings for the month of September totalled \$209,750.00. The prognostications for 1911 point to a still more remarkable impetus.

New Parliament Buildings

	\$2,000,000.00
Jan. to Sept., 1909	Jan. to Sept., 1910
\$566,554.00	\$2,032,448.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN CITY PERMITS IMPROVEMENTS, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND PROJECTED WORKS

For 1910-11
\$10,000,000.00

REGINA'S POST OFFICE RETURNS OFFICIAL

For First Eight Months 1909	For First Eight Months 1910
\$498,175.73	\$661,736.92

PHENOMINAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RETURNS

Freight and Passenger Business of Railways, April and May, 1909	Freight and Passenger Business of Railways, April and May, 1910
\$210,000.00	\$550,000.00

Two Months' Increase
\$260,000.00

REGINA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

May, 1909	May, 1910
\$39,040.80	\$68,528.00

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

October 1st, 1909 to September 30th, 1910.
\$47,700,672.69

For the first week of October, 1910, the returns were \$1,159,976.00, showing an increase of \$361,530.00 over that of the corresponding week last year.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

Jan. to Aug., 1909	Jan. to Aug., 1910
\$248,507.91	\$443,481.40
Eight Months' Increase \$199,973.49	

REGINA THE ONLY CENTRAL
INVESTMENTS OF LOAN COMPANIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

1905	1909
\$7,718,941.00	\$19,349,348.00

REGINA'S MUNICIPAL LOANS
QUOTED LONDON, ENGLAND, VIA DAILY MAIL

August 14, 1910
5 Per Cent Bonds 100 August 14th, 1908 August 14th

WATER SUPPLY

1900	1910
Sufficient for a Population of 5,000	Sufficient for a Population of 50,000

STREET RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALLY, 1910

By-law passed authorizing immediate construction of Municipal Street Railway System at a cost of \$500,000.00

SEWAGE SYSTEM EXPENDITURE

1909	1910
\$325,000.00	\$550,000.00

COST OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS

1905	1910
\$20,000.00	\$400,000.00

REMEMBER THE CANADIAN EXPOSITION, REGINA, 1911

July 21st to August 12th

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS, REGINA

1900	1910
Value of Separate School Property \$5,000.00	Value of Separate School Property \$75,000.00
Amount Expended for Schools \$3,500.00	Amount Expended for Schools \$35,000.00
1900	1910
Value of Public Schools and Col- legiate Institute Property \$25,000.00	Value of Public Schools and Col- legiate Institute Property \$275,000.00
Amount Expended for Schools \$8,923.70	Amount Expended for Schools \$80,763.00

CITY OF REGINA LAND VALUES

1905	1910
Business Frontage per foot \$15.00	Business Frontage per foot \$50.00
Residential Frontage per foot \$2.00	Residential Frontage per foot \$25.00

REGINA

Offers the best opportunities in the Dominion for safe and paying
investments in Real Estate.

REGINA

HAS THE ONLY CLEARING HOUSE IN SASKATCHEWAN. HAS
HEAD OFFICE OF TEN CHARTERED BANKS.

Saskatchewan, The Granary of the World

Regina, The Capital

OFFICIAL FACTS AND PROGRESSIVE FIGURES OF SASKATCHEWAN
AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF HER SISTER PROVINCES

GREAT GRAIN PRODUCTION MEANS GREAT PURCHASING POWER
TOTAL VALUE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE PROVINCE FOR
1910 WAS OVER \$150,000,000.00

SASKATCHEWAN'S GRAIN YIELD FOR 1910 REPRESENTS THE
GREATEST PURCHASING POWER IN THREE
WESTERN PROVINCES

THE GRAIN CROPS, 1910

Total Estimated Value of Yield for Manitoba, WINNIPEG, the Cap- ital	Total Estimated Value of Yield For Saskatche- wan, REGINA, the Cap- ital	Total Estimated Value of Yield for Alberta, EDMONTON, the Capital
	\$92,761,422.00	

(Almost double that of Manitoba and Alberta combined)

\$61,780,226.00

\$26,474,191.00

OVER NINETY-TWO MILLIONS TO SPEND DURING THE CURRENT
YEAR. HOW MUCH IS MR. READER GOING TO GET FOR
HIS OWN ENTERPRISE?

POPULATION

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
496,111	400,000	321,862

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Entries for one year ending Oct., 1909	Entries for one year ending Oct., 1909
39,081 representing 93,852 Souls	11,568 representing 102,286 Souls

SASKATCHEWAN'S TOWNS AND VILLAGES, 1910

46 Incorporated Towns and 37 Villages	
1905	1910
750 Rural Municipalities	2,000 Rural Municipalities

AREA

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
73,732 sq. miles	253,000 sq. miles (double the size of Great Britain and larger than Germany)	253,000 sq. miles

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, 1910

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
18.77 bushels	23.13 bushels	21.85 bushels
Minnesota 16.8 bushels	Kansas 11.1 bushels	

STREET PRICES, REGINA, OCTOBER, 1910

Wheat at 82 cents a bushel
Oats at 24 cents a bushel

Barley at 31 cents a bushel
Flax at \$1.95 cents a bushel

INSURANCE COMPANIES RETURNS SASKATCHEWAN LIFE INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

1906	1909
\$2,840,608.00	\$9,991,750.00

FIRE INSURANCE GROSS PREMIUM RECEIPTS

1906	1909
\$131,667.27	\$1,216,154.14

LAND VALUES

1906	1910
Average per acre Prairie Lands \$3.00 to \$5.00	Average per acre Prairie Lands \$12.00 to \$25.00
Land Under Cultivation \$10.00 to \$12.00	Land Under Cultivation \$20.00 to \$50.00

RAILWAY PROGRESS

1901	1909
Steel Laid 1,000 miles	Steel Laid 3,142 miles

TOTAL COST, 1910-11
\$50,000,000.00

TOTAL CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER PRODUCE

1909	1910
512,000 lbs.	2,300,000 lbs.

SASKATCHEWAN'S LIVE STOCK

Offical, July 1st, 1909.

129,766 horses, valued at	\$21,488,800
234,158 milch cows, valued at	8,637,946
594,632 head of other cattle, valued at	11,892,640
152,601 sheep, valued at	839,305
352,385 swine, valued at	1,938,117
poultry, valued at	1,058,911

SETTLERS' RETURNS, 1910

Saskatchewan received 13 per cent. more settlers than Alberta and Manitoba combined.

SASKATCHEWAN'S AGRICULTURAL AREA.

Acres	Acres
Total land surface155,092,480	Cultivated land in the Province 7,016,272
Total estimated arable and productive land105,000,000	Percentage of arable land cultivated 6 3-5 p.c.

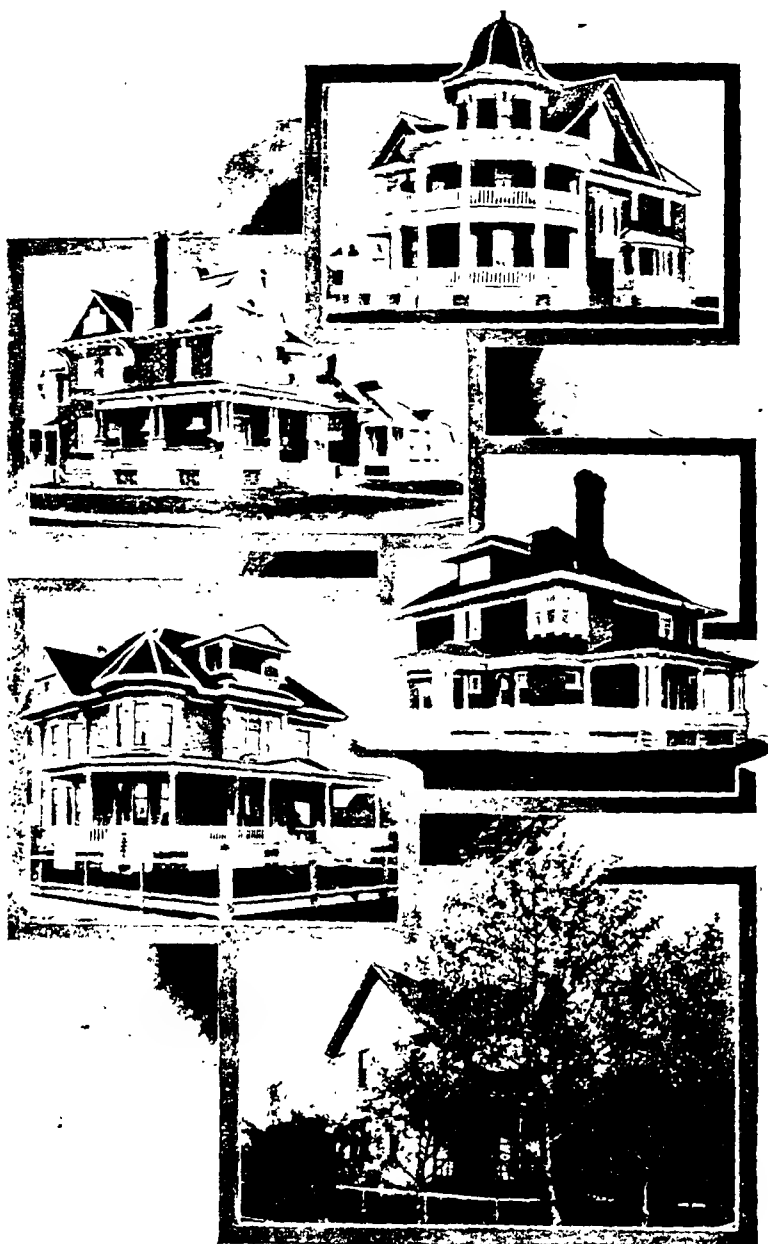
POPULATION

1906	1910
257,763	400,000

SASKATCHEWAN OFFERS THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES IN THE EMPIRE FOR SAFE AND PAYING INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE AND LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES



Shantz Library



A FEW TYPICAL RESIDENCES OF REGINA.

The Awakening

British and Eastern Canadian Manufacturers are at last awakening to the illimitable possibilities the Western markets offer for solid competition with our American brothers who have reaped such a rich reward for their forethought and initiative in securing the largest share of business from the three rich middle Provinces of Western Canada. The following figures forcibly point out the urgent need for greater activity on the part of John Bull, and even Johnny Canuck, himself, from the Eastern Provinces.

Canadian Trade

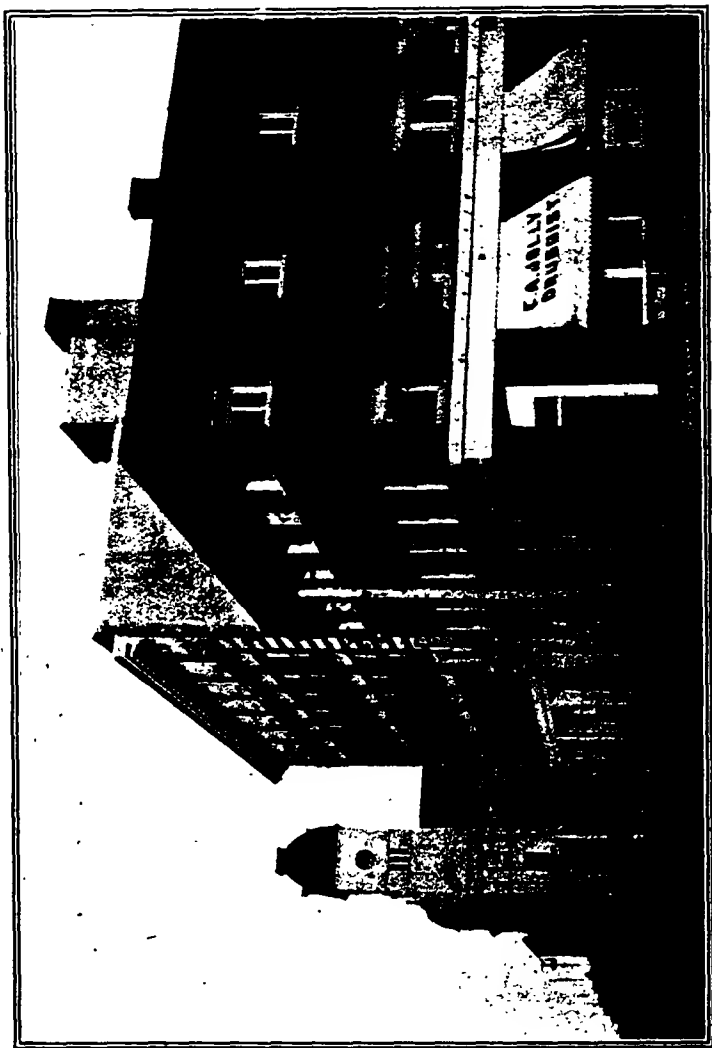
Year ending March 31st, 1909 ◀

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Foods, Drugs and Tobacco	\$ 7,927,025.00
Raw Materials	3,983,323.00
Manufactured Articles	54,616,650.00
Miscellaneous Articles	4,029,740.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$70,556,738.00

Miscellaneous articles from all other British Possessions.....	\$15,700,819.00
Miscellaneous articles from all Foreign Countries.....	\$223,499,051.00
Total Imports from the United States.....	\$186,690,988.00

The largest consumers of these imports are undoubtedly the three great Western Provinces, the purchasing power of which will be readily appreciated from the official estimates given of the value of the wheat yield for 1910.



ELEVENTH AVENUE LOOKING EAST.

Agricultural Facts---Saskatchewan

REGINA---The Centre of the Granary of the Empire

The following figures are authentic, having just been compiled by the Government of the Province.

RETURNS OF THE THREE MIDDLE WEST PROVINCES---1910

Manitoba	\$61,780,226.00
Alberta	26,474,191.00
Saskatchewan	92,761,422.00

The total crops for the Province of Saskatchewan for 1910 will, from a conservative official estimate, be considerably over 161,912,790 bushels, or practically two-thirds of the entire Western crops.

The claim of Saskatchewan to the title of premier grain Province of the Dominion is fully borne out by a comparison of the Government estimate just issued with that of the Manitoba Free Press for the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, which goes to show that of the total estimated grain crops of the three Western Provinces, totalling 250,167,213 bushels, nearly two-thirds of the entire crop, or 161,912,790 bushels, were grown in the Province of Saskatchewan. The following figures tell the story:—

	1910			
	Wheat.	Oats,	Barley.	Flax.
Manitoba Free Press Estimate.	28,660,616	28,361,890	657,520	1,100,290
Saskatchewan, Govt. Estimate.	68,416,000	83,500,000	6,199,200	3,797,590
Alberta Free Press Estimate—				
Spring	5,370,013			
Winter	1,955,784	16,849,200	2,207,250	91,950
Total.....	104,402,413	128,711,090	9,063,970	7,989,740

The phenomenal figures of the Provinces should in themselves awaken the financial, industrial and commercial world to the real opportunities of the Canadian West.

REGINA is the capital city of this vast wealth, and in common with other cities of the West, is taking a hold of industrial development and is destined from her strong geographical position and pre-eminently fine transportation facilities to become the largest distributing centre of the Canadian West.

When it is considered that this yield is from only 12 per cent. of the total arable land of the Province south of the 55th parallel, it is apparent that the prophecy made five years ago (that Saskatchewan would be the granary of the world) will be fully realized.

The increase of the wheat area for 1910 over 1909 is 557,000 acres, or an increase of 13.6 per cent.

Area

	Acres.
Total land surface	155,092,480
Total estimated arable and productive land	103,000,000
Cultivated land in the Province	7,016,272
Percentage of arable land cultivated	6 3-5%
Percentage of land south of 55th parallel cultivated.....	12%

Farming Opportunities

It pays to farm in Saskatchewan. Figuring wheat on the basis of the average yield for 1909 prices of 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. per bushel, the return is \$20.25 per acre. Flax at an average yield of 13.09 bushels per acre and \$1.76 per bushel, returns the farmer \$23.05. Oats, barley and other crops are equally remunerative, and to these figures can be added the revenue derived from live stock and dairy produce, which in many instances pays all expenses.

STREET PRICES, REGINA

OCTOBER, 1910.

	Bushel
Wheat No. 1 Northern	\$.82
Oats24
Barley31
Flax.....	1.95

The increase in the value of the land from year to year is also to the credit of the farmer's profit and loss account. This item is worthy of note, as the influence of the enormous immigration to the Province is creating a demand for the land that is steadily advancing prices, and it is only reasonable to assume, in view of the great productiveness of the land, that at no late date, Saskatchewan lands will be higher in price than those of Eastern Canada or the United States.

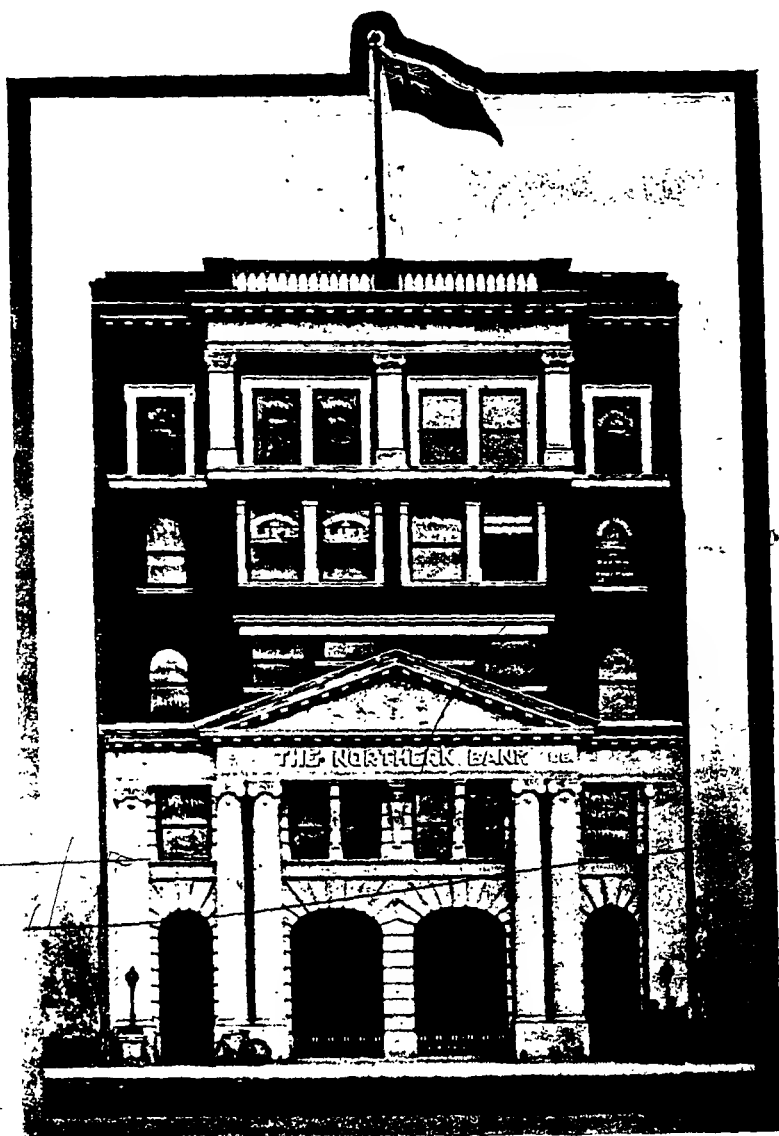
Study these facts and you will readily see the advantages of purchasing land on the great fertile plains of Saskatchewan, either from the standpoint of investment or for active farming.

POPULATION

1906	257,763
1910	400,000



BOATING ON WASCANA LAKE.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND.



A TYPE OF OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Land Values ever Increasing

The following statement shows approximately the value per acre of both improved and unimproved farm land in the several crop statistical divisions in the Province:

Crop district	Improved lands		Unimproved lands	
	From	To	From	To
1. South eastern	\$18.80	\$25.20	\$12.00	\$15.75
2. South central	21.50	33.00	21.70	31.60
3. South western	15.60	21.00	10.40	18.00
4. East central	14.40	26.90	13.90	22.00
5. Central	17.55	24.75	11.40	16.90
6. West central	14.20	28.00	10.15	14.40
7. North eastern	17.25	23.90	10.80	17.55
8. North central	12.15	16.00	8.55	11.15
9. North western	13.60	18.55	10.60	14.40

At present in Saskatchewan several million acres have been taken up as homesteads. The title for other millions has passed from the railway companies to actual settlers; but there still remain millions of acres of Crown land available as homesteads.

Sections 11 and 29 in every surveyed township are reserved as school lands to be sold and the proceeds invested to form an endowment fund for educational purposes. When the surrounding lands have become largely settled the school lands upon petition of the residents are sold at public auction to the highest bidder by the Dominion Government. So keen is the demand for land in the older settled districts that these school sections often realize very high prices.

Synopsis of Land Regulations

Any male over 18 years old, or a widow who is the sole head of a family, may homestead a quarter section (160 acres) of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of at least 30 acres of the land, a proportion of which ~~has~~ to be done in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. The erection on the homestead of a house worth \$300.00 is required.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead: prices \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra; the erection on the homestead or pre-emption of a house worth \$300.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts: price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

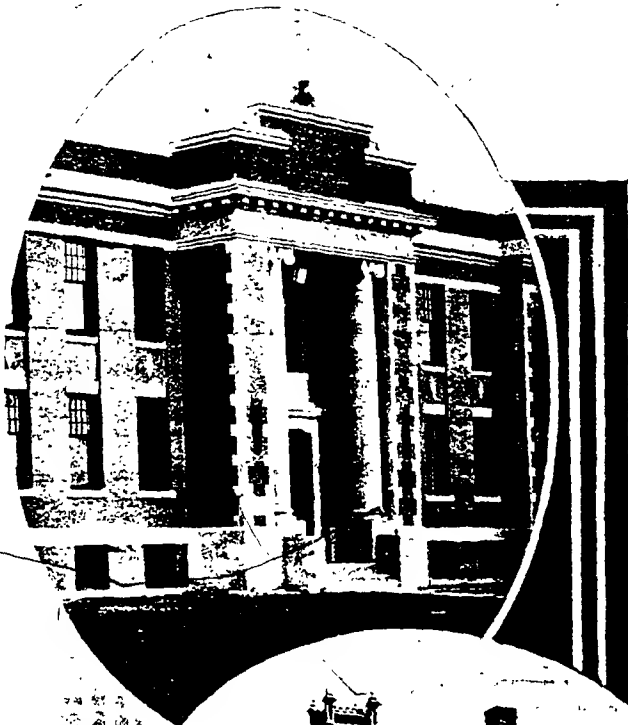
Information for Settlers

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion lands office in Saskatchewan information as to the lands that are open for entry in that district, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dominion land agent can furnish information regarding land in their respective districts only.

For disposal of land by any free grant or as pre-emptions, purchased homesteads or scrip, the Dominion Government has established the following agencies in Saskatchewan at which all business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:

District.	Agent.	Address.
Battleford	W. R. Ridington	Battleford
Estevan	R. C. Kisbey	Estevan
Humboldt	Alex. Norquay	Humboldt
Medicine Hat	L. P. O. Noel	Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw	J. Rutherford	Moose Jaw
Prince Albert	G. L. Dempster	Prince Albert
Regina	L. Rankin	Regina
Saskatoon	D. C. Bettschen	Saskatoon
Swift Current	E. B. Pragnall	Swift Current
Yorkton	J. E. Peaker	Yorkton

For a map showing the outlines of the above land districts, apply to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.)



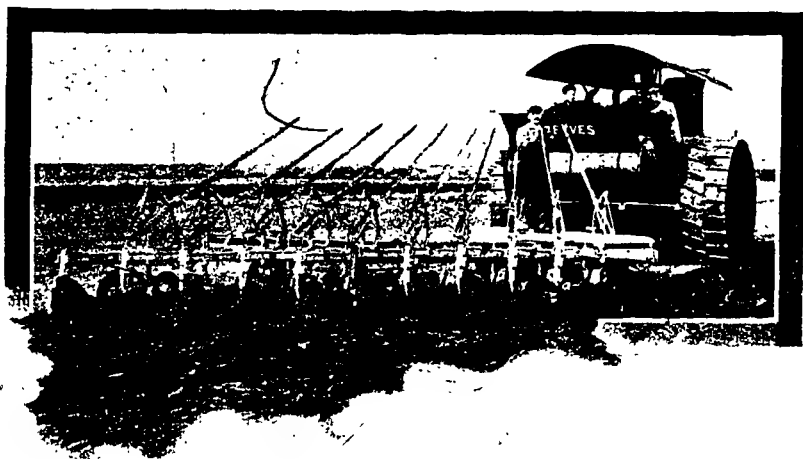
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

Climate Unexcelled in the World

The climate of Saskatchewan is suited to the production of the best grain, vegetables and live stock, and that it is pre-eminently healthful and invigorating is proved by the fact that British subjects suffering from asthma soon lose all trace of the disease. The following features combine to make the climate all that is desirable: The elevation above the sea level, which is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, insuring a clear, dry atmosphere; the comparatively light precipitation, adequate, however, for all practical purposes; the equitable temperature during the winter months, and the light snowfall,—lighter, if anything, than an ordinary snowfall in Great Britain; the very large percentage of bright, sunshiny days the year round and the clear, rarified air make the climate of Saskatchewan everything that can be desired.

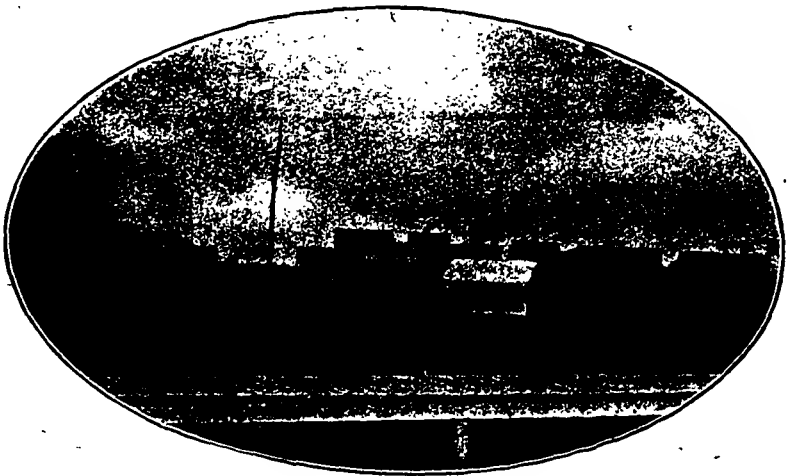
In the ordinary season, the winter ends about the middle of March, the light snows disappearing about the end of February. The autumn season in Saskatchewan is unsurpassed in any part of the world, the rare invigorating air of this Western Province making life more than mere existence. The ideal weather sometimes experienced in May in Great Britain would be dull compared with the bright sunny days of Saskatchewan.



THE WAY THEY PLOUGH IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Water Supply

REGINA is exceptionally fortunate in having an abundant supply of the very purest water. Both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, this water cannot be excelled anywhere in the Dominion. It is brought to the city by gravitation from springs some five miles distant, and is always cold even in very hot weather. There is a sufficient supply to serve a city of 50,000 inhabitants after allowing 1,000,000 gallons a day for manufacturing purposes, and there are a large number of springs from which a further supply can be drawn as necessity arises.



REGINA, 1883.

Some of the Growing Demands of Saskatchewan

Itemized and general statements of imports into Canada taken from the Blue Book for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1909:

Article.	Value.	Duty.
Binder twine; cordage of all kinds	\$1,723,244.00	\$ 55,708.50
Cotton goods; netted goods	18,734,507.00	2,750,959.00
Flax, hemp, jute	3,968,956.00	431,697.00
Hats and caps	2,595,060.00	643,122.00
Gloves; manufactured leather goods	3,116,322.00	671,730.00
Manufactured woollen goods	17,362,360.00	4,635,440.00
Woollen clothing; carpets; ready-made wear- ing apparel	17,195,096.00	
Buttons	275,700.00	
Total wire steel; manufactured iron and steel.	40,717,761.00	

Regina's Chief Imports for the Month ending May 31st, 1909

Engines and parts	\$152,687.00
Farm implements	47,595.00
Threshing machinery, separators	19,580.00
Miscellaneous machinery	2,240.00
Motor car parts	16,186.00
Iron and steel sheets	1,009.00
Electrical supplies	1,435.00
Binder twine	15,980.00
Brick	2,183.00
Groceries	4,394.00
Dried fruit	4,445.00
Boots and Shoes	1,213.00
Clothing	2,655.00
Hardware	7,638.00

British Faith in Canadian Investments

The following comparison of the amounts loaned by Great Britain to her overseas possessions during 1910 taken from the "Financial Times" of London may be interesting:

	Governments, municipalities, and railways.	Other securities.	Totals all securities.
Total Australasia	\$ 7,436,305	\$ 7,101,925	\$14,538,230
Canada	34,915,740	39,471,865	74,387,605
India	40,285,000	9,380,965	49,665,965
Total South Africa	17,921,115	17,921,115

For the last five years the amount loaned by Great Britain to Canada was no less than \$605,000,000.00



TECHNICAL EDUCATION, PUBLIC SCHOOL, REGINA



SCARTH STREET LOOKING SOUTH.

GREATER REGINA, 1911

REGINA is the centre of the real estate activity of Saskatchewan, offering the best and safest investments in city and farm property in Canada and the world. The population which is now about 17,000, has risen from 2,000 in ten years.

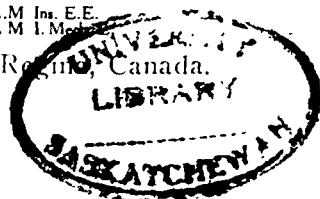
Building permits for nine months of the present year total \$2,032,448.00, an increase of \$1,392,614 over the same period last year. New buildings for the month of September totalled \$209,750.00. The prognostications for 1911 point to a still more remarkable impetus. The new Parliament Building costing over \$2,000,000.00 is not included in the city permits, being outside the city limits.

Without undue elaboration or unfair comparison, in **REGINA** will be found all those present day facilities and prospective advantages that a modern centre of commerce requires. There are many interesting features that have necessarily to be omitted in order to bring out a few of the salient facts within the limits of a brief bulletin, the object of which is to point out to capitalists and manufacturers the real opportunities that exist for safe investments in the local metropolis of a Province which has such an unbounded future and which **REGINA'S** citizens can, with every confidence and assurance, bring before the financial and commercial world of Great Britain, the United States and Eastern Canada.

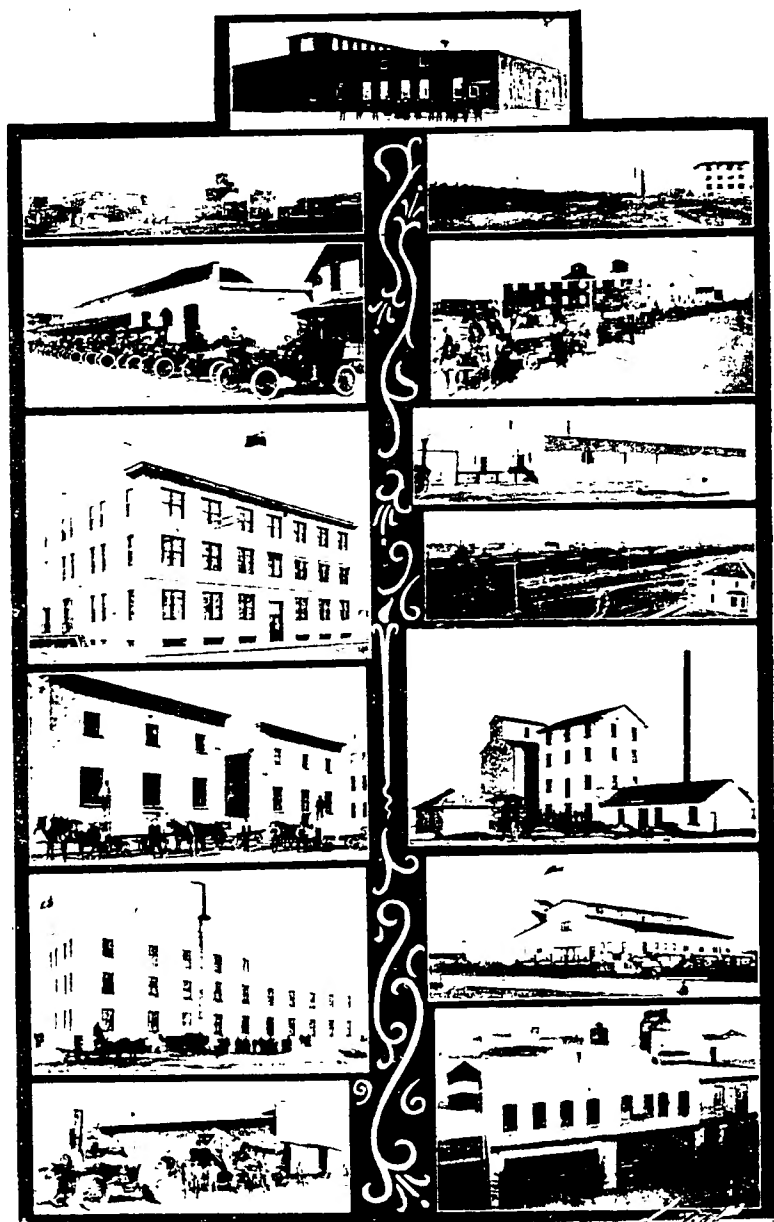
For further particulars and maps, write to

T. W. SHEFFIELD, A.M. Inst. E.E.
A.M. I. Mech. E.
Industrial Commissioner, Regina, Canada.

Printed by
The Standard Publishers, Ltd., Regina







A FEW INDUSTRIES OF REGINA.





**- PLAN OF -
- SPUR TRACKS -**

— SCALE 200 FT. = ONE INCH —

CITY OF REGINA

— CITY ENGINEER'S DEPT —

— REGINA - SASK. —

— JAN 7 1910 —

